

Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ACTING PREMIER RESIGNS.

Shanghai, September 24.
The resignation of the acting Premier, Kun-Sum-cham, has been accepted, and Kan Wan-pung is appointed to take his place.

THE PEACE MUDDE.

Shanghai, September 24.
The President has declared that when Chin Nang-fun was appointed as chief delegate for the Shanghai Peace Conference a strong protest was made by the Northern party. Now that Wong Yip-tong is appointed, the Southern party refuses to negotiate. So he (the President) is in an awkward position.

THE TSINGTAU QUESTION.

Shanghai, September 24.
Information from the Foreign Department states that Japan will soon declare the date when Tsingtau will be returned to China.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Shanghai, September 24.
The Government has decided that commercial relations with non-Treaty nations will be based on the Sino-Mexican Commercial Treaty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 20.
The silver market is steady.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
F.M.S. DOCK SCHEME.

Singapore, September 23.
The Committee of the Penang Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the scheme of the Federated Malay Station Railways of building and owning a dock at Bagan Dalam.

ROBBERS IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, September 23.
A gang of robbers, within a stone's throw of the Central Police Station at Singapore, entered a house and threw pepper in the eyes of the inmates. Two arrests were made.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 13th.
There has been no political development during the week that calls for special mention. Parliament, it is true, was re-opened for a special session and as usual Peking was besieged by order of the police in honour of the occasion, but the object of the Anfu party in having it convoked at this period is not likely to be realised as many members have returned to their homes and a number are in the suite of Wang I-tang, the Northern delegate to the Internal Peace Conference.

Wang I-tang has had a busy time prior to his departure for Shanghai. He has an audience with the President, and has been entertained and has entertained lavishly. His speeches have expressed the customary self-depreciation of his own abilities and breathed a lively hope that the nation may again be united. His optimism is best reflected in his decision to proceed to Shanghai notwithstanding varying reports from the South as to the welcome to be accorded him. In that he cannot be blamed. Taking up the duties entrusted to him represents action which may or may not achieve a successful result, whereas if he does not proceed to Shanghai it means a prolongation of the inaction which is in the highest degree detrimental to the interests of the nation.

It is becoming more apparent that any settlement which may be reached will be by some arrangement between the

out that even when the Government wishes to use its own money which is lying in the banks awaiting the authorisation of the several legislations for its release, it can only do so on the terms of a loan and then as the outcome of such pressure to induce the favour. Chinese contend that they ought to be free to obtain the best terms possible and that cannot be done under a monopolistic regime such as would be set up by the Consortium. Much as they dislike the Japanese they would prefer to get money from them on terms rather than suffer the difficulties which they at present experience.

There is a petty dispute between the Ministry of Navy and the Ministry of Communications regarding the division of profits arising from the chartering of the confiscated enemy ships. When first these were taken over by the Ministry of Communication, by agreement with the Ministry of Navy, entered into a contract with a company established for the purpose of operating these ships under which the proceeds were to be devoted to the liquidation of the debts of the Ministry of Navy and for the repair of warships. But the Ministry of Communications, when the contract expired, entered into agreement with another company without knowledge of the Ministry of the Navy. The Minister was very wrath when he learned of this and he promptly tendered his resignation. To mollify him it is suggested by the Government that half the proceeds of the chartering, amounting to \$200,000 should be transferred to the Ministry of the Navy. And so the game goes merrily on.

The American Minister had a strenuous period before his departure. He has had a full fortnight of engagements. Perhaps the two most interesting from the foreign point of view was the reception in his honour at the International Press Club and the tiffin to which he was entertained by the directors of the International Anti-Opium Association. At the former he delivered a very interesting address on the duties of the press and impressed his hearers with the importance of their mission in moulding an enlightened public opinion in China. To the members of the Anti-Opium Association he pledged himself to forward the objects which they had in view which could best be accomplished by a sympathetic world opinion.

Dr. Reinsch had a brilliant send-off to-night. His popularity was reflected by the large number of diplomatic colleagues and Chinese friends who assembled to wish him God speed. Guards of honour were sent from the American Marine Guards and the British Legation Guards and from the Chinese local division. Genuine friendship was visible between the American Minister and the Prime Minister Kung Hain-cham, who together inspected the guards of honour. President Hsu Shih-chang was represented by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Master of Ceremonies Whang Kai-wen. As the train moved out the American band played "Auld Lang Syne".

It is remarkable that at this juncture another tuchun's conference to be convened at Tientsin was stopped at the last moment by Tuan Chi-ju. Ex-President Feng Kuo-chang had arrived at Tientsin for the occasion, but now he will come on to Peking to discuss matters with the President.

Chinese opposition to the Consortium has developed of late in quite a remarkable manner. Previously it was understood that enlightened Chinese opinion approved of the Consortium in principle but it would appear as if a change had taken place resulting in the expression of very frank criticism of the group's movements to China. It is reported

HONGKONG RENTS.

THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.

INTERVIEW WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Hongkong Telegraph Special)

Desirous of knowing what the Government of Hongkong is doing with regard to the rising rents, a representative of the Telegraph called on the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, CBE, Colonial Secretary, yesterday afternoon, to glean the Government side of the question.

He said: "There is nothing in this that requires Government interference. We do not wish to disturb trade. I can tell you in one case the Government has been negotiating with private owners and got certain rents reduced. When there is a little difficulty here or there the people want the Government to solve it. Now that normal times are coming and if we begin to interfere, what will people say?"

We did not step in when the war was on; when Government inter-

ference would have been justified, and if we did it now there would be no justification. The Chinese have enormous faith in property here, because it is the one safe thing. If they go and say property in Canton it goes up.

If you begin to interfere you will be distrustful in Hongkong but in all parts of China. The Chinese in China

will say, 'what we consider safe

the Government is now interfering

in' and capital may be taken elsewhere. The chief complaint is on behalf of the small Portuguese, the Indians and the Europeans with low salaries.

That's admitted. From the point of increased rental the average

increased in Victoria, from the figures we have got, since 1914 is about 30 per cent.

That is economic, whatever you do. All expenses have gone up. It is an economic rise and it is not profiteering. Thirty per cent since 1914 does not seem to be excessive. It is an economic rise due to pressure. Rice has gone up, clothes, food, wages, materials and with them rents have gone up. In Hung Hom there has been a rise of 25 per cent in rents since 1914. Now, we will get down to the poorer classes of Portuguese. There is a lack of suitable houses. It seems rather impracticable to take one class of houses for the small people and tell the landlords: 'Here, you must not charge more than this rent,' and not meddle with the houses of the whole community. The Government had been petitioned by the poorer classes of Portuguese and has successfully negotiated with the landlords of one terrace and got the rents reduced. General rent control is a matter that you cannot negotiate unless you have legislation. The chief point is not to shake the confidence of the people, and now that normal times are come, Government interference should be very cautiously embarked upon. We managed without it during the war. We have got to weight to sides. Establishment charges are up and wages are up. We cannot control charges of supply if they are not in the Colony. Rice we handled and we stopped it rising. Rents are things which we could control, but as I told you, the increases are not alarming. The figures show: Victoria 30 per cent, Mongkok and Yaumati 50 per cent; in Shamshui po rents have increased rapidly. That is due to the influx of a large number of people. The whole town is so very crowded that it makes the whole question a difficult one. Then, of course, another question is that the Chinese are controlling rentals by sub-letting. All Chinese tenement houses are sub-let. They are farmed off and are let out again and finally get to Chinese who charge too much for bed space per night. It shows the difficulty you experience in getting to the bottom. You cannot legislate for one class and not legislate for the whole. It seems most difficult to discriminate. Arbitrarily we can tell that tenancy rents should not go up.

You say you cannot legislate. You have the case of the Straits Settlements and India where

rent controllers have been appointed, and complete satisfaction ensured to the citizens," remarked our representative.

"The whole world is fed up with Government control. They ask that Government control be relaxed."

"Things are going from bad to worse," remarked the interviewer.

"If there is anything like profiteering, landlords will be building, but they are not building except to a certain extent. The cost of building has gone up very much. If you start fixing rents it would be very difficult to relax it.

If you are going to interfere with economic questions after the war is over, you have to be careful.

It is a very difficult question. As I say, the Government is very sympathetic for the poorer Portuguese. As soon as we get our names in Kowloon, sites will be opened and house rents will be cheap. If the rents are

profiteering rents and not economic, we are coming and if we begin to interfere, we will be making big profits, but they are not. You cannot get a fair return on your money.

If land investing companies

have been profiteering, they would get an awful lot of

money. You must allow every

profitable enterprise to have

scope. If you have an enterprise

that has had a lot of lean

years and step in, when they

make a handsome profit, you

stifle that enterprise. If you

increase rents you will

prevent others from

building. It is a difficult problem.

We admit it is a hardship on

people. We hope that employers

will alleviate this trouble by

building houses for their em-

ployees. A number of people are

now living in Homatien. The

train from Homatien settlement

gets into Hongkong before 9 o'clock. We put on extra

trains just to help the people."

"Have you received many

complaints?"

"The only complaints we

receive are from the poorer

Portuguese, but not from the

Chinese. It is a very small

section of the Portuguese. The

employers can do a great deal by

giving them a rental allowance to

alleviate the rent trouble up to

such time that rents ease off by

increased building."

"You do not think you can use

the same machinery as that in

Straits and the Punjab and

Bombay?"

"We have not the same condi-

tions. We do not know what

accommodation there was when

they did it. We do not

know whether rent control

is in substitution for all the existing

Articles thereof."

The Chairman moved that the

new Articles already approved by

the new Articles for the purpose of

identification subscribed by the

Chairman thereof be and the

same are hereby adopted as the

Articles of the Company to the

exclusion of and in substitution

for all the existing Articles thereof.

COMPANY MEETING.

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel to-day afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, approving draft new Articles, submitted to the meeting.

Mr. H. Humphreys, chairman, and there were present Messrs. J. Scott Hamilton, J. West, Compton, and the Rev. Father Robert (Directors), and Mr. G. Rapp (Secretary), and Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. M. Alves, J. D. Humphreys, and J. M. Wong.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of adopting the new Articles of Association which have been advertised for the past fortnight as open to your inspection. All new clauses and such portions of old clauses as have been amended are underlined in red ink.

The remuneration of the General Managers and Directors remains the same as under the old Articles and the changes affected are only with a view to bringing the articles up to date in accordance with the requirements made by the last annual General Meeting by Mr. J. M. Alves.

Mr. J. M. Alves has been consulted as to the new Articles and the changes made by the Chairman, and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

The Chairman moved that the new Articles already approved by the new Articles for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. J. M. Alves seconded, and the motion was carried.

Defendant then gave evidence

himself. He said that yesterday

he and another man

had come of their ship

They got into a sampan

and proceeded to Sincere's

rickshaws. They afterwards

went down to Nagasaki Joe's

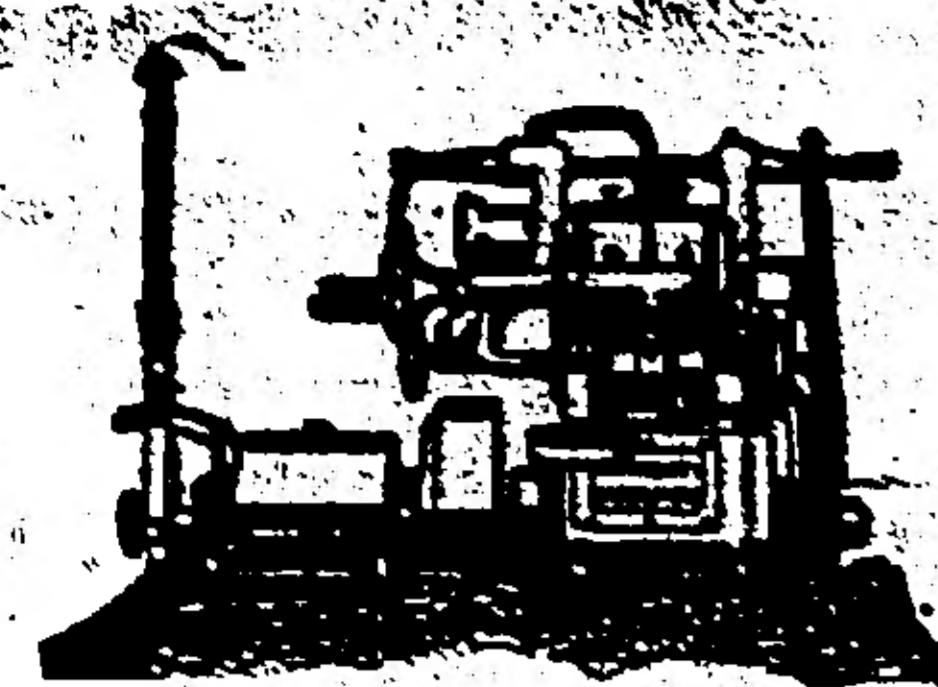
and each had a bottle of beer.

After this they went

down to the Spring Garden Lane

for a while, and returned again to Nagasaki Joe's.

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GOVERNMENT AND DIRECT ACTION.

MENACE TO THE NATION.

What the effect of direct action would be not only upon the particular industries identified with the Triple Alliance, but also upon the industries and commerce of the country as a whole, was the main topic to which the Minister of Labour, Sir Robert Horne, addressed himself in the course of a special interview recently with a representative of the Observer. Democratic government—government by the majority of the people—would be abrogated if direct action were to succeed, declared the Minister. "The State must preserve itself against the forces that would bring about such dire results."

"There is about to be taken—perhaps it is already in process"—said Sir Robert Horne at the outset, "a ballot of the members of the Triple Alliance upon the question of direct action. While this term is in current use, its full import is not entirely realised by the public. If an affirmative answer be given to the question put to the members of the trade unions concerned, there would follow a cessation of work on the part of the coalminers, the railwaymen, and the transport workers of the country. No coal would be produced, no railways would operate, no ships would be discharged. The main part of the business of the country would come to a standstill so far as all those classes of operatives are concerned. The community would be held up; and unless it could do without those services for a time or find a means of performing them for itself for a period sufficiently long to bring the strikers to reason, it is clear that the country would be brought to ruin. It is also certain that in the attitude in which vast masses of the population would stand to each other, there would be grave danger of bloodshed."

"Communities similarly minded have found ways of carrying on, and of adapting themselves to the needs of the moment; and I have no doubt that the British people would not fail in this respect if the evil came upon them. Any Government worthy of the name would take every means at its disposal to organise the community and to make its sufferings and embarrassment as little and as light as possible."

"And to the workers themselves I would address a personal word. Any section of Labour that adopted this policy of direct action would be enriched by the magnificence work which, to their undying honour and credit, they performed during the war. More than that; they would go far to wreck the very ideals of a better civilisation for which so many of their fellows fought and died on the field of battle."

"Even although one were to take a less serious view of the results of the theory of direct action than I have done," the Minister went on to say, "it is nevertheless apparent that government by strike is the most ruinous form of government to which any country could be subjected. If we take as an example the most recent instance we have experienced—namely, the Yorkshire miners strike—we shall gain some insight into the damage such stoppages of work inflicts upon the community. The results are deplorable. Already the country has lost an output of over two million tons of coal by reason of the cessation of work in the Yorkshire mines. Two hundred thousand men have drawn no wages during a period of three weeks, and when the present earnings of miners are recalled it is apparent that a very considerable sum has been lost to the state."

"But it is not only the injury the miners themselves and their families have suffered that ought to be considered: tens of thousands of workpeople in other industries in Yorkshire and other counties have been deprived of work through a lack of coal, and these incidentally have become a very considerable burden to the State in the matter of support for themselves and their families. Moreover, the country has lost orders, some temporarily, many permanently. At a time when every effort is required by every member of the community in producing goods in order that we may buy the prime necessities of life, a great industrial population has been rendered idle with a consequent loss, not merely to themselves, but to the whole country."

"It is, of course, obvious," Sir Robert added, "that this kind of action would be equally available to any other body of people whose views for the moment did not prevail in the councils of the nation. Doctors could combine to refuse medical attendance until their particular point of view was adopted in political circles; bakers might refuse to bake bread unless the Government carried out their wishes; and so on. And this poisonous theory might spread through the whole body politic. If the first experience of this pernicious plan did not bring absolute ruin in its train, conviction would follow conviction to the final disaster."

"I should like in this connection," Sir Robert continued, "to draw attention to the necessity of uninterrupted and persistent effort in our industries, at the present time if the country is to have any hope of success and prosperity in the future. As a manufacturing rather than an agricultural country, we are forced to import the greater part of our foodstuffs and raw materials from overseas. We can only obtain the commodities we require if we have something to give or sell in exchange. No foreign country is going to be so philanthropic as to supply us with goods for which we have no means of paying."

"Prior to the war the commodities we thus imported exceeded by many millions the value of

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theories, only they understand what is involved. But realisation must be brought home to the minds of all, and the country must be prepared, if occasion requires, to defend itself against any such aggression."

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GENERAL NEWS

A LEGLESS PRIZE SWIMMER
No fewer than 23 soldiers took part in a swimming race at Brighton recently, the only man who had lost a limb in the war. The race started from the Palace Pier, and Major-General Sir Samuel Hickson acted both as starter and as judge. The meet attracted thousands of spectators. Only one entrant failed to finish the course of a third of a mile, and one competitor, who had lost both legs, was given an additional prize for completing the distance. Corporal Blyth, of the Rifle Brigade, was first.

TEACHERS' SALARIES PROBLEM
A complete agreement was reached recently as to the constitution of a Standing Joint Committee for dealing with the question of teachers' salaries and conditions of employment at a meeting of the Constituent Committee of representatives of education authorities and the National Union of Teachers on July 25. The agreement provided that cases where teachers were withdrawn or given notice to withdraw their services should be referred to arbitration; that the committee shall frame a standard scale of salaries, and all authorities shall bring the salary arrangements into the level of the committee's standard, and that while

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SHANTUNG.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.

President Wilson referring to Shantung said that Britain and France cannot honourably violate the secret treaties with Japan. The only way by which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Britain, France and Japan. He asked whether those objecting to the Shantung settlement were ready to fight Britain, France and Japan in order to recover the province for China. He knew they were not ready. Their interest in China was not to assist China, but defeat the Peace Treaty. He concluded, amid cheers, by declaring that it was impossible for America now to desert her associates in war.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, Sept. 20.

Under a scheme submitted to the Commission of the Senate the French Army in the future would number in peace time 350,000 men, 150,000 being recruited voluntarily and the remainder by conscription for one year's service. Thus the number of conscripts enrolled every year would be only one third of the pre-war rate. For mobilisation the army would be two million strong. The Territorial Army would form another organization, also two million strong. —Havas.

FRENCH ELECTORAL LAW.

Paris, Sept. 20.

After a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies a proposition to postpone the application of the new electoral law until next year was abandoned. Mr. Clemenceau has announced that as soon as the Peace Treaty has been voted the Government will fix a date for the elections under the new law.—Havas.

REPATRIATING CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS.

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Supreme Council has decided to repatriate 50,000 Czechoslovak troops from Siberia and have discussed measures thereon, especially the question of shipping, which will be furnished by the United States, France and Britain.

AVIATION.

Paris, Sept. 20.

A French aviator starts on September 23 on a 23,000 mile flight to Australia, expecting to accomplish it in about thirty stages, 3,000 miles being over the sea and 4,000 miles over mountains.—Havas.

ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY.

Rome, Sept. 22.

The Chamber adopted by 177 votes to 39 a Bill providing the cession of Crown property for national purposes. The Royal Palaces handed over will be maintained as monuments of art.

YUGO-SLAVS CONCENTRATING.

Rome, Sept. 22.

A semi-official message on the movements of Yugo-Slav volunteer detachments is reported in the neighbourhood of the Adriatic line and Dalmatia.

LENOIR'S EXECUTION COUNTERMANDED.

Paris, Sept. 20.

The execution of Pierre Lenoir was countermanded, the sentence demanding to be confronted with Callot with a view to making new revelations.—Havas.

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MOULTRIE'S

NOTICES

GREAT BATSMAN'S
RETIREMENT

It is heavy news that Tom Hayward will probably be seen no more in first-class cricket. For over twenty years he was one of the most familiar and popular figures in the game, and by frequenters of the Oval especially he will be most keenly missed.

Although Hayward was born at Cambridge, he belongs to a family which lived for generations at Mitcham, and it may be of interest to recall that both his father and grandfather played in their time for Surrey. The famous Tom Hayward of the 'fifties and 'sixties, who ranked with Carpenter and Daft as the best professional batsmen of the day, was uncle of the Surrey player, so it was by no means surprising when "Young Tom," as he was called twenty years ago, showed most plainly that there was cricket in him.

He commenced his career for Surrey in 1893, and averaged 18.22 for the season, and subsequently he showed such improved form year after year that his figures advanced to 26.78, 29.22, 34.67, 38.00, 42.30 and 58.82. His most successful campaign was that of 1906, when in all first-class matches he scored 3518 runs and averaged 66.37.

TWENTY-TWO SEASONS' WORK.

Between 1893 and 1914 Hayward scored over 40,000 runs in first-class cricket in England, besides paying three visits to Australia and one to South Africa.

But he was far more than a mere run-getter; he was a stylist in every stroke—and he had many. Although he was not seen in first-class cricket until he was in his twenty-third year, he is the only batsman to share with "W.G." the distinction of having made over a hundred centuries in great matches.

During his long and brilliant career Hayward obtained 104 centuries in first-class cricket, 88 of them for Surrey. Two were for England against Australia, one against South Africa, and seven for the Players against the Gentlemen.

Three times for the county he made two separate hundreds in a match, and in 1906 established a record for first-class cricket by reaching three figures four times in one week—144 not out and 100 v. Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge, and 143 and 125 v. Leicestershire at Leicester.

It is of interest to note that he made at least one century against every side Surrey met in the County Championship competition, as well as against the two Universities, the Australians, South Africans, and Philadelphians. Only "W.G." (54.896 runs, average 39.55) has obtained more runs in first-class cricket.

A FIRST-WICKET BATSMAN.

As one of the pair to open the innings, whether for England, the Players, or Surrey, Hayward was an ideal choice. During the ten years 1905-1914 he and Hobbs put up three figures for Surrey's first wicket as many as 40 times, which is easily a record for county cricket.

In glancing at Hayward's career the fact must not be lost sight of that he was for some years a very good medium-paced bowler. In 1897 he obtained as many as 114 wickets during the season for a fraction over 18 runs each, and with Lees rendered excellent support to Tom Richardson in inter-county matches. But of course, batting was his forte, and it is as one of the most accomplished of batsmen that he will go down into cricket history.

Tom is now in his forty-ninth year, and he could not, in the natural order of things, have expected to continue to occupy a prominent place in the game much longer. He is, in fact, a veteran, and there are just now many young players knocking at the door of Surrey cricket. Verily the old order changeth, giving place unto the new.—By F. S. Ashley-Cooper in *Sporting Life*.

UNCONSCIOUS OVER A MONTH.

At Woolwich recently Dennis Ryan and James Yates, young soldiers stationed at Woolwich Arsenal, were further remanded for a month on bail on a charge of maliciously wounding Samuel Miles of Enniscorthy, Plumstead, on June 23. For over a month Miles was unconscious, and Divisional Detective-inspector Brown told the magistrate the latest medical report was that he would not be fit to make a statement for some weeks, and could not appear at the court within two or three months.

NOTICES

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

THE RENT QUESTION.

In the interview which we published yesterday, Mr. Henry Humphreys put forward the landlords' view in regard to the high rentals at present prevailing in the Colony. His opinions, boiled down, are that whatever increases are now being made, by his Company at any rate, are only such as will bring the standard up to pre-war times; that it does not pay at present to build new houses; that land companies are not making nearly the profits that the dock and shipping companies are; and that there is therefore no case made out for Government control of rentals. The unfortunate thing is that he confines himself, generally speaking, to the Company of which he has charge, whereas the trouble is that there has in recent years been a steady rise in rents all round, in some instances even two and three-fold. In any case, the suggestion that rates are now only being put up to the pre-war standard implies that property owners have been doing badly during the war, which is hardly the impression that the public has of the situation. Judging by the increases which are now being made, some of these property owners must have been losing instead of making money, and we wonder how they have managed to keep out of the Bankruptcy Court. But we emphatically assert that rents now are constantly being raised far above the pre-war level.

The worst of it is, of course, that most of the house-property Companies here do not merely confine themselves to the building of houses. That is a very big factor on the extent of the return which is secured. "Administration expenses" have to cover very many items, the meeting of which puts a burden on shareholders and tenants alike. There is another point. Mr. Humphreys yesterday admitted that his Company has been in the habit of purchasing land with borrowed capital and, instead of developing it, has held it, presumably with the object of waiting until it appreciates in value. What is the effect of such a policy? It means that interest on the borrowed capital has to be met, with one of two results—either the dividends of shareholders have to suffer or householders have to pay that interest by additions to their rents. In any event, it is safe to assume that eventually, when this land is built upon, the rental of the houses erected upon it will be based, amongst other things, on the sum that has been spent in interest whilst the land has lain unoccupied. Another point is that such Companies by buying up land and sitting tight, with no intention of immediate building, keep others out; in other words, they narrow down the number of convenient building sites, the while waiting until such time as the value of the land goes up. And it should be remembered in this connection that the purchasers of the land do not create its enhanced value, though they do profit by it. This kind of thing must have an effect on rentals, and to legislate against it, the Government should, without further ado, levy a special tax on all undeveloped land held for building purposes. That would be one step to the good. Much was said by Mr. Humphreys regarding the high cost of building materials here. That is a factor, admittedly. But what brings about this high cost? It was found in the Straits Settlements that there were rings of profiteering contractors keeping up prices. May not the same conditions prevail here? That is another matter that the Government might investigate.

Whatever the reasons are—and we confess that they are many—it is a fact that rentals for household property are intolerably high in this Colony, compared with other places in the East, to say nothing of Home. It is this reason which has brought us the flat system, and which compels people to sharehouses. It ought to be possible for everybody here to live in a self-contained, modern house at rentals at any rate one-half of what they now are. There is nothing here to prevent a landlord putting the rates to whatever figure he pleases, for there are too few houses for the people, which means that the landlord is in the position of a monopolist. Human nature being what it is, we fear the temptation to put on the screw on the slightest pretext is too great for the average property-owner to withstand. We say that after reading all that Mr. Humphreys has said on the subject

NOTES & COMMENTS.

SUPER-SENSITIVE GERMANS.

That the "Allies" have the Germans well in hand is proved by the fact that, in response to Entente demands, Germany has annulled the article in the new Constitution providing for union with Austria. It will be recalled that the Allies, when they insisted on the cancellation of the article, threatened that if their wishes were not met, they would occupy more of the Rhineland. The Germans characterised this as a regrettable act of violence, and then proceeded to shuffle on the point by saying that the article merely provided for possible union with Austria. However, the Entente remained firm, and Germany has toed the line like the craven coward that she is. The humour of the situation is that the Germans complain of the ironical tone of the Allied Notes on the subject, and plaintively contend that the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings! This super-sensitivity comes well from a people who have hardly been meek and mild in their dealings with the populace of other countries during the war. We presume it is intended to show the extent of the German conversion from barbarity to refinement and civilisation. Be that as it may, the main thing is that the Germans have obeyed the orders of their conquerors. That's all that really matters, after all.

OPENINGS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

We learn that it is has been decided to send to the East a travelling Advisory Board, under the scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Labour, for the purpose of giving advice to officers and men who are due for demobilisation, as to the facilities for training and re-settlement on their return to civil life in the United Kingdom. It is proposed that the Board shall make an extensive tour in order to advise officers and other ranks on all points regarding employment, training for civil occupations, pensions and grants made, with the object of enabling officers and men of similar educational promise to undergo approved courses of study. The proposed itinerary of the Board is expected to be notified at an early date. At any rate, it is probable that the visits will be restricted to the largest garrisons. Much good should result from this step.

OIL RESEARCH.

Sometime ago Reuter informed us that the leading British oil companies had raised a fund for the purpose of endowing a School of Chemistry at the Cambridge University. There is no doubt that the endowment of this school by the oil industry will lead to the investigation by that centre of the scientific problems connected with this industry, which are growing in importance every day.

Enormous sums are being spent in America upon research work into chemical problems, and these are being largely contributed by great industrial enterprises.

The study of the intricate chemical problems on which the progress of the British oil industry depends should be pursued with at least equal efficiency in Great Britain and the Colonies, as it is only natural that the benefit of the results obtained abroad would first be derived by our foreign competitors. The shareholders of Scottish oil companies have been complaining that the endowment should have been granted to Glasgow University rather than to the University in Cambridge, thus furthering the work of Glasgow and other Scottish Universities. The educational system of the Empire undoubtedly recognises Oxford and Cambridge as the central fountains heads serving the whole Empire, but we agree that if a great central school is to be created on which the oil industry of Great Britain and the Dominions can depend to carry forward its research and render it of the utmost possible service, it should be located at a spot which is an academic centre.

The Interpreter:—What were you doing this morning at Des Vœux Road Central?

Defendant:—I didn't do anything.

The Interpreter:—Were you going to steal or murder somebody?

Defendant:—No! I didn't murder anybody. When did I do it?

Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong?

Defendant:—Where is Hongkong? I have never been in that place.

The Interpreter:—Can't you understand what we are talking about? The place you are in is Hongkong.

Defendant:—I never knew that before.

Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong?

Defendant:—Five years?

Defendant:—No. Oh yes; I have been in Hongkong five years.

Inspector Boulger:—I think he is out of his senses.

Mr. Smith:—I don't know what to do with him; send him to gaol for 14 days, under special guard, and he is to be examined.

HOUSES FOR £180 EACH.

At a sale of over 300 Government houses at Grotto recently, what approximated to spacious dwelling-houses, though built of wood, were sold at the remarkably low price of £180 to £200.

These dwellings contain six bedrooms, with sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, bathroom and out-houses, and are fitted with ranges, sinks and stoves.

DAY BY DAY.

ON THE FAMILY ROCK ALL THERAPEUTICAL REVOLUTIONS HAVE STOPPED.

Yesterday's health return shows five cases of gastro-enteritis (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric. All the cases were Chinese.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge, most thankfully, the receipt of \$30 toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

A communication received to-day from the Military Headquarters states:—"Intimation has been received from the War Office that the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment will be posted to Hongkong for duty, and will arrive shortly." The *Telegraph* published information to this effect eight days ago.

Those who have not seen "The Tiger Woman," now being screened at the Coronet Theatre, should decide without further delay to witness it. It is a really magnificent film, quite in line with the high standard set by the Coronet management. Billy and Doris Harley are also very pleasing in their songs and dances.

A Chinese woman and a man were charged to-day before Mr. R. E. Lindell with unlawful possession of 397½ taels of prepared opium, valued at about \$4,900. The woman said she would take the responsibility. Inspector Kent stated that Sergeant Cockle received information and he and some detectives went to junk No. 516V, near the seawall of Connaught Road Central. They found the opium concealed in the afterpart of the junk. They had to shift all the planks away to get it. Mr. Lindell sentenced the woman to nine months' hard labour.

We are in receipt of a copy of the syllabus of subjects for the service at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai. At the morning service (10.15 a.m.) this coming Sunday (28th inst.) the subject will be "Christianity and Chinese Religions" and at the 6 p.m. service "Does it matter what a man believes?" The Wesleyan Guild meets Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m., commencing October 1st at the Soldiers and Sailors Home. There is a "prayer meeting at the same place on Saturday evenings at 8 p.m. and a Men's Social Hour on Sunday evenings at 8 p.m.

IN HONGKONG

AND DIDN'T KNOW IT!

A Chinese coolie was before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, charged with acting in a suspicious manner, at 3.30 this morning at Des Vœux Road Central.

A European Sergeant stated that he was on duty at Des Vœux Road Central, when he saw defendant walking about from place to place, looking up at all the buildings. He and a Chinese detective went up to him and asked him what was the matter. Defendant said:—"I want to steal." The man was arrested and brought to the station.

Mr. Smith:—What were you walking about so early for?

Defendant (with a surprised look):—"I don't know."

The Interpreter:—What were you doing this morning at Des Vœux Road Central?

Defendant:—I didn't do anything.

Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong?

Defendant:—Five years?

Defendant:—No. Oh yes; I have been in Hongkong five years.

Inspector Boulger:—I think he is out of his senses.

Mr. Smith:—I don't know what to do with him; send him to gaol for 14 days, under special guard, and he is to be examined.

MODERN MODES.



VELVET TO HOLD ITS OWN.

Black Velvet makes this attractive fall model which is expected to be one of the leaders of the Season.

COLOURS OF THE COMING SEASON.

The coming dress season in Paris promises, if the manufacturers of dress materials have the power to influence taste, to be a coloured one. Many new colour combinations of daring descriptions are being prepared. One of them is to be known as carobure. It is a small check, with each check made up of several colours in diagonal lines. The effect is bright, if a little disturbing, and the material is indicated as a trimming rather than as one to use for a costume. Another material for the same use is of finely striped woolen tissue showing a variety of colours and shades cleverly and harmoniously combined and with a fine gold thread running through them. Plummella is a checked or striped material imitating fur. It is made in all colours, but the most successful are black and white, or white and *fraise* (strawberry in French) different from strawberry in English, when it concerns a dress. Better still than plummella are duvelles and nataella, good imitations of fur such as beaver, and in chamois colour they have much style.

For afternoon frocks charmeuse is to be used, and also another material named *trotteuse*, which has a dull surface, a fine grain, and a richness of tone hardly to be found even in the best of charmeuses.

It is more than probable that, however warmly bright in colour the tailor-mades and woolens may be, silks and satins will remain sober-toned. There will be exquisite dresses in black, brown, grey, blue, but anything brighter will not succeed. Women have learned how to wear these sober tones and know how to give them style; the eye is accustomed to them, and they are more attractive than brighter colours.

EVENING DRESSES.

For the evening, colours again come to the fore. Magnificent brocades are being prepared as dinner dresses and ball dresses. Gold and silver allied to colour are to be used, with wonderful draperies. Indeed, the magnificence of the evening dresses is a little overpowering, and it is almost certain that before the season is over there will be a return to simpler and more subtle creations. A Paris dressmaker can work wonders with a length of white satin and a bit of fur, or black satin and a string of pearls, or silk muslin and a flower, or velvet and lace. Just when she has apparently settled on a style, one which is not quite what you like, she has an inspiration and does something so beautiful and unexpected that it outruns all previous fashions of the season.

The Interpreter:—Can't you understand what we are talking about? The place you are in is Hongkong.

Defendant:—I never knew that before.

Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong?

Defendant:—Five years?

Defendant:—No. Oh yes; I have been in Hongkong five years.

Inspector Boulger:—I think he is out of his senses.

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THE EAST ASIAN MISCELLANY.

A new, as well as old, market for the cinema has been found in America. Realising that thousands of former service men are unwilling to return to their previous occupations, the authorities feature different trades on the films, so that sailors and soldiers may decide what work will best suit them (says the *New York Tribune*). The pictures exhibit in detail the nature and requirements of the various industries for which men are wanted.

Drawing lessons in school and examples of "pavement art" must be held responsible for a new form of mendicancy among London children, says in the *Daily Chronicle*. In Gray's Inn Road, and at Cross, recently, children boys as well as girls were sitting little gravestones and gardens with grass tufts and laurel leaves. Anchors and flags also were among the pictures, and more or less appropriate mottoes and loyal sentiments were written in chalk. The total effect was not wholly dispassing.

One of the problems of holiday packing which many must have encountered is how to dispose of a sponge which has been recently used and is consequently waterlogged. It was once solved (says the *Star*) by the great brain of W. E. Gladstone. The question came up for discussion at breakfast in a country house. Suddenly the G.O.M. looked up from his correspondence and remarked:—"The only proper method is to wrap the sponge in your bath-towel and stamp on it. Then put it in your sponge bag. You will find it perfectly dry."

A delightful, if baffling, personality is that of the Rev. W. Major Scott, who after ten years' ministry at the historic George Street Congregational Church, Croydon, is going to Bonnie Dundee, says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. He is a combination of mystic, man of the times and futurist philosopher, a soul with Saint Teresa, G. B. Shaw, and H. G. Wells; equally at home in the street and the cloister, with Plato or a bulldog. Once, after enlightening the present writer on the aims of society, he added: "If you want to know how the world wags, ask your minister." One of his predecessors at Wand Chapel, Dr. Short, got his "D.D." by way of a Scottish joke. The two D's stood for Denying the Doctrine of Hell, at a time when and in a land where that place was as real as the Bank of Scotland.

Iconoclasts have been lifting their hammers of late against the greater Victorian idols; but it is doubtful whether even the youngest and most irreverent of them could polish a sentence so withering as the one which ends this paragraph, remarks the *Morning Post*. In a narrow waiting-room on the "island platform" at Brockenhurst there is a gallery of portraits of great men, presented in 1871 by a lady as a thank-offering for her reunion with a son in that same waiting-room, after a long absence of four years in Ceylon. Last Monday afternoon a washer, who seemed to have passed his fast four years amid scenes less bleak than Ceylon's, was seen inspecting these faded photographs of Tennyson, Watt, Longfellow, Lord Justice James, Herschel and Sir Henry Taylor. Having stared hard at the magnificently pictorial heads of hair and at the patrician beards of these dead gods, he said listlessly to his mate: "Duno who they all was, but they done the barber out of a lot o' money."

A man of science, who has had much to do with its organisation for the purposes of war, gave me the other day a striking account of its prowess, if that is the right word to use, says a *Wayfarer* in the *Nation*. He insisted that the advance of science was the most important of the intellectual results of the war. Other wars had produced a great crop of poets. This time it was science which had flowered in undreamed-of quarters. In the discoveries made, the products alone had done enough to revolutionise industry, especially, be it noted, to change the conditions of coal-mining, due especially to the extensive investigations. The scientific discoveries were also little laboratories, experimental on a large scale, thousands of men working. And so exact and methodical were the methods that the results of the experiments carried out in the field of science were

carried out in the field of science. The results of the experiments carried out in the field of science were

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HONGKONG MEN RETURN.

"THONGWA" ARRIVES THIS MORNING.

With the arrival of the s.s. Thongwa to-day, nearly all the men who left Hongkong in the fall of last year for active service under the Hongkong General Military Service Ordinance, have now returned. As most residents are aware, the little band of men sent from the Colony under the above-named measure had just completed their training in India when the Armistice was signed, and they were thus denied opportunity to share in the actual fighting of the war. But there can indeed be few units of His Majesty's Forces, who, with a similar length of service, have travelled so far as the men just returned—even in these days of far-removed fighting theatres.

To travel over 4,000 miles for training after joining up, was, in itself, quite a fair start, but it was easily beaten when orders were received to proceed from Kirkee, near Poona, to Salonica, for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of Occupation in the Balkans. This journey of nearly 5,000 miles was one that none who did it will forget. Travelling by cattle truck on Balkan railways in winter is hardly a luxury; yet another 1,000 miles was added to the Hongkong men's peripety, before they were despatched to England for the purpose of being repatriated to the Far East. By sea to the foot of Italy, and by rail to the English Channel added a further 2,000 miles to the lengthening distance. The individual travelling whilst in "Blighty," can scarcely be taken count of here, but when the 10,000 miles back to Hongkong is taken into the reckoning, it will be seen that well over 22,000 miles have been covered as soldiers by the men just returned.

Doubtless many men who have served in the Great War have travelled farther, but it is to be questioned whether the Hongkong men to whom reference is being made, do not possess a record for travelling in such a limited time as thirteen months.

From time to time news has been given in the Telegraph regarding the movements and doings of the Hongkong Contingent, and there is no occasion here to make further reference. Suffice it to say, that the Colony welcomes the men back to civil life, the hope of all being that necessity will never, again demand their being sent on "sterner duties."

The men who have been serving with the Hongkong General Military Service Force, arriving to-day, were Messrs. Spiers, Morley, Rapley, Beck, Johnstone, and Brown. Mr. Weston made the trip as far as Singapore, where he disembarked, as he is being appointed to the Kuala Lumpur branch of the Robinson Piano Company.

There are now only three men who left with the Hongkong contingent for active service who have not returned to the Colony.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THE VOICE OF DESTINY TO-NIGHT

Concerning "Baby" Marie Osborne, the whom the movie fans have always thought of under the name she made her debut, "Little Mary Sunshine," some may believe her art is fashioned for light comedy, happy plays, and nothing else. They will be surprised, happily so, to see their little favourite handling a strong emotional role in "The Voice of Destiny," with all the finesse and screen art one would expect of an adult star.

"The Voice of Destiny" is a stirring mystery play. There is murder and a futile search for the assassin. Suspicion falls upon Baby Marie's father, and it is only by her own efforts that the guilt is fastened upon the guilty man. "The Voice of Destiny" comes to the Victoria Theatre for three days starting to-night.

ORGAN RECITAL

There was quite a fair congregation at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. J. W. White gave a most enjoyable organ recital. The programme was admirably varied, and Mr. White played better than we have ever heard him before. The tone poem, "Yasnaya Polyana," was interpreted in masterly style, whilst Wolstenholme's Allegretto in E. Flat was most sympathetically rendered. The other numbers were also very creditably played, Mr. White having plenty of opportunity to display the capacities of the organ. Mr. A. E. Paine was the soloist. He sang "How many hired servants," from "The Prodigal Son," and "My hope is in the Everlasting," from "The Daughter of Jairus." In both efforts he used his sweet and sympathetic tenor voice to full advantage, singing throughout with admirable restraint and perfect enunciation. The next recital is to take place on October 28.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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Try a small advertisement under WANT AD. TO LET, LOST, FOUND or FOR SALE. You will be astonished at the number of enquiries you will receive.

LAWN BOWLS

SHANGHAI PLAYERS DUE HERE SHORTLY.

It is now certain that an Inter-port Lawn Bowls contest between Hongkong and Shanghai will take place here very shortly, news having been received by cable from the Northern port yesterday that six Shanghai bowlers are leaving by the Shanghai, which is due here in about nine days' time.

A meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association is to be held at the Police Recreation Club on Friday evening for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

It will be recalled that just a year ago, the Big Four—comprising Messrs. Bond, Russell, Gerrard and Harvey—went to Shanghai and played in a triangular contest with Shanghai and Hankow. The result on that occasion was a win for Shanghai, with Hongkong second and Hankow third.

Great interest is being manifested in this coming contest, and Hongkong will make every effort to come out on top.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

The value of pure fresh milk as a perfect diet cannot be overestimated.

Without fresh milk children cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our milk is guaranteed.

Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DO YOU NEED A TYPEWRITER?

IF SO SEE OUR REBUILT

REMINGTONS AND UNDERWOODS

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

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WHO KNOWS THE VALUE OF A GOOD APPEARANCE PAYS CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE QUALITY, CUT AND PRICE OF HIS CLOTHES.

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AUTUMN WEAR

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
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SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
KHIVA	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

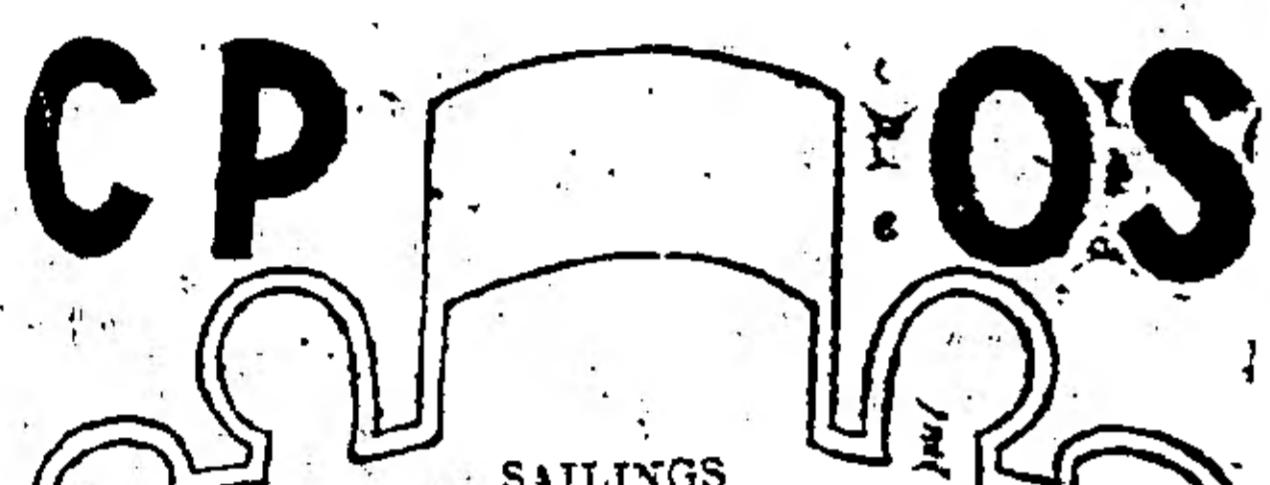
DILWARA	7th Oct.	due Bombay about	25th Oct.
FOR CALCUTTA via S. NCAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.			

ITOLA	128th Sept.	1 p.m.	due Calcutta, about 21st Oct.
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			

KHIVA	leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about	30th September.
			14th October.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents:



HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM DUE

STEAMERS. HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.	Oct 2	Oct 20
Empress of Asia	Oct 2	Oct 20
Empress of Japan	Oct 25	Nov. 16
Monteagle	Oct 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" from Hongkong, 2nd October, will not call at Shanghai until Japan's Quarantine Regulations are relaxed in the interior.

PASSAGE FARES Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF ASIA	15,000 Tons Reg.	EXTRA OF JAPAN	15,000 Tons Reg.	15,000 Tons Reg.	15,000 Tons Reg.
	Gold	Gold	Gold	Gold	Gold

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and rates, please apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Hongkong, 752, Passenger Dept., Phone 42, General Agent, Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	8th October.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	5th November.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the comfort of the attendants and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Telephone No. 141, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

BANKER & CO.
WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M. S. "KONG MING" (Captain Wilks), will leave the Young Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m. on 9th inst. for Wuchow via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light, and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to

BANKER & CO.

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Messrs. Thomas Cooks & Sons
Passenger Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE VICTORIA.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS
COMMENCING TO-MORROW

"The Prize Packets"

IN ENTIRELY NEW SONGS,
DUETS, DANCES, ETC. TO-
GETHER WITH A FINE
PICTURE PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICE.

We have acquired the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., at Hongkong, Canton, and London and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The business having been taken over as a going concern as on the 1st April, 1919 - the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

John Archibald Russell,
Donald Oscar Russell,
Robert Cecil Russell,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

NOTICE

Our interest and responsibility in the business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. Loxley & Co. at Hongkong, Canton and London, Merchants, ceased on 1st April 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J. A. Russell & Co., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. who have assumed all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm as existing on that date and properly contracted during the period from that date to the present date.

John Montgomery Beattie,
Andrew Beattie,
Matthew Poole Beattie,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

DANCING.

DANCING: - Advertiser is prepared to teach latest dancing for \$15 per month at twice a week for one hour. Apply Box 252 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—One pointer bitch, liver and white, in Kowloon. Finder rewarded. Apply Box 253 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. The University of Hongkong invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time lecturers in the following subjects: Applied Mechanics, (Lectures and Laboratory), Geometrical Drawing, Strength of Materials, Iron and Steel Machines, Structures and Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures) Duties will commence on Sept. 29th 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESSES.

Report and Accounts 1918-1919
Election of Officers 1919-1920
General.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION
GRIFFINS SEASON
1919-1920.

A meeting of members interested in the above will be held in the Jockey Club Rooms "Hongkong Club Annex" on Friday, 26th September at 5 p.m.
By Order
C. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE

It is hereby notified for the information of those whom it may concern, that, from this date, all dealings in the shares of the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. London, will be in "registered" or "bearer" script at sellers option.

For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange
W. LOGAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE &
COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919 both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on Saturday the 27th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO. LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

The Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday the 30th September, 1919 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd September to 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT &
POWER CO. (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the above named Company that the Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 23rd September 1919, until Tuesday the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK,
LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ctr
Hankow Branch: Panay Building

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prevention is important in all things. This applies to your own finance. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING SAVINGS ACCOUNT
WITH US.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will give to the uniformity of the child

THOUSANDS

NOTICE.

SUN WORKSHOPS LTD. LTD.

KEEP INTO THE NEW
ARCADIA.

A Weekly Dispatch correspondent writes from Plymouth as follows—Arcadia is the name which will probably be applied in days to come, to the Devonshire children's colony of the Brotherhood of Faithists, which gained publicity recently following a technical prosecution for non-registration, when it was stated that children up to the age of 15 years were allowed to run about stark naked.

"Arcadia" lies amid the sprawling hills of Devonshire, some six or seven miles from Plymouth, in the very sparsely populated village of Egg-Buckland. From the hills four miles away you get a glimpse of the sylvan spot where the colony is situated. Once you descend the long, winding, and hilly road, you lose sight of the spot until you come upon a gateway marked "Rock." Passing through the gate, there is a long carriage drive and a two minutes' walk brings you out to large house, the doors of which remain open night and day.

WORK AS WELL AS FAITH.

"Of course, we shall have to combine faith with work. The land is being cultivated as quickly as possible, and with the exception of a few things, such as nuts, we hope to be able to satisfy our requirements with regard to food.

"We do not believe in taking the life of anything or eating of anything that breathes the breath of life. We are strictly vegetarians, abstaining from alcohol tobacco; even milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, and such like drinks will be avoided.

"It may seem a wild sort of dream," Miss Boyle said. "We do nothing except by the guidance of Jehovah. Heavenly Father. Our Father is so strong that we believe He will provide both the children and the wherewithal to keep them. We many find the orphans or outcast children by reading the newspapers, and, of course, the members of our communities in the outside world will also find the children.

"As for money, we trust in Jehovah. When the time comes we shall start just as the spirit moves us. We believe that Jehovah will guide us, lead us, and supply our needs. We have already reason to believe that Faith is a creative force.

REOPENING OF THE COLONY.

"Of course, we shall have to combine faith with work. The land is being cultivated as quickly as possible, and with the exception of a few things, such as nuts, we hope to be able to satisfy our requirements with regard to food.

"We do not believe in taking

the life of anything or eating of anything that breathes the breath of life. We are strictly vegetarians, abstaining from alcohol tobacco; even milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, and such like drinks will be avoided.

"It may seem a wild sort of

dream," Miss Boyle said. "We do nothing except by the guidance of

Jehovah. We are known as the Brotherhood of Faithists.

The real name is the Brotherhood of the Kosmon Dawn," said Mr. Pratt. "We follow the teachings

of the Bible known as Aatsipe, a

Kosmon Bible; written some 36

years ago, and which came to

this country from America.

"We have communities at

Balham, Brixton, Croydon, Ports-

mouth, and Plymouth. From

several of these communities a

number of us have come out.

We saw in the last book of

Aatsipe a vision of a higher and

better life than the ordinary life

people are living in the outside

world. We believe the time has

come when the light of Kosmon

has dawned upon the world, and

to bring about a better state of

society is our dream. We do not

think it is any use trying to

reform adult men and women,

but to start on child life.

"A number of us have given

up all we possess in life, and have

pooled our resources. We have

purchased this house and estate of

seven acres with its beautiful

surroundings for £2,000, and we are

now getting the estate ready for

orphans or castoff children, irrespective of colour or caste.

AN EXPLANATION.

"They must be healthy children," observed Miss Boyle, continuing the story, "for this is the beginning of a new race—the Kosmon race.

"There is a certain number of

the Brotherhood who have not

yet received the call here, but

they are desirous of their own

children being brought under the

influence of the home, so they have sent them down. Those are the children you see here today.

"We never dreamed it was

necessary to register them. The

authorities dropped on us and

painted a very black and ugly

picture to the court of certain

carrying ons of the children who

were running about in a nude

state. The fact of the matter is

that on an excessively hot day

the children, after having had

their usual cold plunge, in the

absence of an adult, did actually

run about the lawn naked. They

were just scampering about as

children will.

"Mind you, it is perfectly true,

and it is part of our religion, that

after the daily cold plunge the

children are allowed to have a sun

bath, because we believe the rays

of the sun playing upon the naked

body have a good effect, and help

the children's physical training.

There is no more harm in a child

taking a sun bath in private

grounds than on the seashore.

"We believe a healthy mind

must be in a healthy body, and

daily bathing, followed by the sun

bath, helps in both directions.

This is strictly a religious move-

ment, combining the physical with

HOTEL LISTS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.	
BIRMINGHAM HOTEL.	
Corrected to 19th September, 1919.	
Dr. Abraham	Capt. & Mrs. R. Imes
M. M. Abraham	Mrs. F. E. Johnson
H. A. Astredo	E. M. Joseph
Dr. A. C. Anderson	H. Kuhu
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	J. W. Korteweg
J. V. Braga	Midway of Canoe Road, from Shanghai.
C. Talbot Bowring	H. Koopman
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bowley	J. T. Kidd
O. H. Bruns	S. Lupton
Mrs. W. L. Blackett	A. Linbird
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Benson	Mr. and Mrs. Q. Lauritsen
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	H. K. Martin
E. R. Boericks	G. Ladin
Mr. H. R. Belliois	Dr. O. Marriott
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bimley	G. M. More
W. G. Bowell	Mrs. J. Mitchell
F. W. Chapple	H. K. Martin
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chandler	Dr. G. W. McKean
Miss E. Curtis	W. P. Neeson
Mr. and Mrs. R. Colquhoun	J. Pals
N. Croucher	F. Powell
R. Dawson	S. & Parry
Prof. and Mrs. K. H. Digby	V. J. S. Ramble
Mrs. J. A. Dume	Mr. and Mrs. G. Riedel
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein	E. Ros
Mr. R. S. Erickson	E. H. Ray
Miss E. Eustace	Mrs. W. Stevenson
J. Forer	G. C. Skinner
Mr. and Mrs. I. Felix	W. Scott
Miss P. Felix	Mrs. G. D. Scott
Miss C. Felix	A. Sreplitz
H. Griffin	Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Waters
H. B. Gallop	H. Van Sant
N. C. Galuzzi	V. Steenby
J. E. R. Gardner	Templeton
H. Holgersen	Capt. T. Underwood
Mrs. McConnell	J. Velasco
Hussey	M. P. de Veyra
Capt. T. P. Hall	Thos. Vint
G. Harper	S. T. Williamson
A. Sheldon Hooper	E. G. Willems
PAK HOTEL.	
Corrected to 16th September, 1919.	Sir Ellis Kadourne
Capt. Archer	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kewley
F. R. J. Adams	Mrs. J. Kunlike
C. B. Bird	W. A. Knight
H. P. Beckett	I. A. Laing
Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lane
Major F. J. Bowen	J. D. Lloyd
Mr. & Mrs. O. T. Breakspear	Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin
Mrs. C. Bull	G. Marseille
Rev. R. A. Bundle, c.r.	Mr. and Mrs. L. Mowling
W. A. Butterfield	Miss Mowling
Mrs. Charlton	Mr. and Mrs. L. Melrose
Mrs. Cheshire	J. Finlay Miller
A. A. Claxton	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. M. W.
P. H. Cobb	J. Milne
Lt.-Col. E. G. Coles	Capt. Monteith
R. C. Connrie	J. A. Morrissey
Mrs. Cormack	P. S. Newcombe
Capt. & Mrs. Davies	Parsons
L. J. Davien	Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Thursby Petham
C. G. H. Drutt	T. L. Perkins
Mr. & Mrs. John Duncan	Miss Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. O. Eager	Mr. and Mrs. J. Pilger
S. Evans, M. B. E.	E. A. Ram
Mr. & Mrs. Y. Fasse	W. E. Roberts
Rev. & Mrs. W. T. Featherstone	Major V. J. Scanlony
J. Fletcher	A. Findlay Smith
A. D. Galloway	J. Grant Smith
F. Gibbons	Major Leslie Smith
D. Hall	Mr. and Miss Stublings
Major D. L. Harding	Mrs. Taylor
Mrs. D. Miss Holworthy	Mr. and Mrs. Ventris
Lt.-Col. J. Humphrey	Major Wakeman
H. H. F. Hutchinson	Mrs. A. Wilson
Mrs. E. G. Jamieson	M. D. Wilson
R. W. Lee-Jones	Mrs. M. Wolf
CARLTON HOTEL.	
Corrected to 16th September, 1919.	Rev. G. T. Waldegrave
Mrs. Blankman	P. Zwagers
Mrs. Bannell	
Mrs. F. Cameron	
G. Chan	
Miss L. Calkin	
Mrs. E. Cockett	
Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Casberg and 3 children	
Thomas Daly	
Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Davis	
W. C. Hardie	
J. Hennessey	
KING EDWARD HOTEL.	
Corrected to 22nd September, 1919.	Alabaster C. G. Bunting F. T. Hamilton Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Henderson
Mrs. F. Cameron	Battiscombe H. G. Bordin M. & Mrs. E. McNeil Mr. & Mrs. C. L. D.
G. Chan	Clayton Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Cumming Consul Quirk Capt. T. W. & Mrs. J. J. Robinson L. C. Cobb A. H. K. Dineen Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Holman E. U. Drolete Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Todd Mr. and Mrs. W. Underwood G. E. Wetton S. Saing Xuto P. J. de Kant
Miss L. Calkin	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
Mrs. E. Cockett	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Casberg and 3 children	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
Thomas Daly	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Davis	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
W. C. Hardie	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga
J. Hennessey	J. H. Kelley J. Mattasan A. MacDougall A. MacDougall A. Marchant R. McEvie M. MacGowan MacGowan Mr. & Mrs. P. Pierffer G. Vaughan S. Vellenga

SPORTING TIT-BITS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Mr. Yuengen, 4th Floor 39, Midway of Canoe Road, from Shanghai.

Hampshire, King Edward Hotel, from Peking.

Kwokchui, 38, Battley Street, Yaumati, from Amoy.

Liehseng Pharmacy, from Shanghai.

Hongwoosong, from Amoy.

Tsuehchowong Neehongdong, Vanyee Street, from Shanghai.

Kwongshingcheong, from Takow.

Kwongwohsing East Des Voeux, from Amoy.

Tongyackhing, from Kobe.

Kiafeng Co., Venyeis Street, from Shanghai.

Chuzaing, Woosung West Street, from Shanghai.

Wadato, from Tokio.

Ibarahiyakusuke, c/o Japanese Consulate, from Osaka.

Manyuewing, from Amoy.

Sakoiwakuchi, Kaitai Maru, c/o Kamamichi Frayeast, from Otaru.

Pakat, from Kobe.

Abekobei, from Kobe.

Chungnui, Pottinger Street, from Shanghai.

Kusanglee, from Shanghai.

Nagase, from Osaka.

T. KRING.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Captain Anderson, Transport Hermelin, from Shanghai.

Nathimerle, from Manchester.

Tran Antogere, from Saigon-tandinh.

Walls, Hongkong Hotel, from London.

D. de H. FARRANT.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1919.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 22nd September, 1919.

B. O. Augustine

H. W. Lapaley

G. A. Allan

Mrs. E. Almond

E. G. Willems

F. H. Waters

M. and Mrs. L. C. Winter

M. & Mrs. J. H. Williams

R. Well

H. L. Wilkinson

C. A. L. Williams

J. D. Lloyd

Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin

G. Marseille

Mr. and Mrs. L. Mowling

Miss Mowling

Mr. and Mrs. L. Melrose

J. Finlay Miller

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. M. W.

J. Milne

Capt. Monteith

J. A. Morrissey

P. S. Newcombe

Parsons

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Thursby Petham

T. L. Perkins

Miss Phillips

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pilger

E. A. Ram

W. E. Roberts

Major V. J. Scanlony

A. Findlay Smith

J. Grant Smith

Major Leslie Smith

Mr. and Miss Stublings

Mrs. Taylor

Major Wakeman

Mrs. A. Wilson

M. D. Wilson

Mrs. M. Wolf

Rev. G. T. Waldegrave

P. Zwagers

GOLF HINTS.

THE ART OF PUTTING.

Pat O'Connell, Manchester United's half-back, has been signed by Dumbarton.

The late David Gregory, the Australian cricketer, was an uncle of the better known Sydney Gregory.

A Hibernian fixture and scoring card is now procurable. Is this another indication of Manager Gordon's enterprise?

The official return of the receipts at the recent Willard-Dempsey fight states that the takings amounted to £10,732.

Hallows completed his 1,000 runs for the season recently, and in doing so gained his third century in successive games.

Wallace Lambie, the erstwhile Queen's Park outside right-winger, has returned to the junior club.

But there is one rule which must be faithfully obeyed, even under the present testing conditions. You must hit the ball.

With the pace of the greens so outrageously fast, the temptation is to push the ball. You won't get it into the hole very often in that way.

THE NEED FOR COURAGE.

A very definite degree of firmness of striking is essential. For one thing, the firmly struck ball holds better to the line; it is less apt to slide over the shining surface of the turf and run wide of the hole.

The other day I sat on the edge of a green and watched players putting in a club medal competition.

Almost without exception they were short with their approach puts, and then, when they tackled the business of holing out, they were short again.

As each couple came up one wanted to remind them of the old maxim, "Never up, never in."

Putting on fast greens wants a lot courage—the courage of a Duncan. Not once in 20 times does he fail to reach the hole.

This boldness is the secret of his record-breaking feats. It is also the cause of his occasionally failing to play to the figures one expects.

But it is safe

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVIKS AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 22. Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks delegation has proposed peace to the Ukrainians on the basis of the independence of Ukraine as a condition of the latter's neutrality in the struggle against Denikin and Kolchak. The delegation declared that the Moscow Government had decided to conclude peace with all national governments in order to crush the counter-revolution.

Copenhagen, Sept. 22. The Lettish Information Bureau says the armistice conditions to be presented to Soviet Russia by three Baltic States include the regulation of the frontier on an ethnographic basis, the creation of a neutral zone wherein a neutral power will maintain order, the surrender of the Bolshevik fleet to a neutral power. An Estonian communiqué reports fierce fighting in the direction of Pakoff. Many enemy attacks on trenches were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Estonian delegation says the Bolsheviks expressed readiness to resume the negotiations at any time. The impression of the Ukrainians was that the Bolsheviks are longing for peace.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Copenhagen, Sept. 22. A message from Vienna says the Foreign Office has authorised the publication of official documents bearing on the origin of the war. They show that the Potsdam War Council of July, 1914 was really held. The documents include two unpublished cipher telegrams dated July 5 wherein the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin informed Berchtold of the result of an audience with the Kaiser and conversations with Bethmann Hollweg on the subject of the Austrian memorandum regarding Serbia. The Ambassador says the Kaiser empowered him to inform the Emperor Francis Joseph that he could count on the full support of Germany in any action against Serbia. It was the Kaiser's opinion that action should not be delayed as Russia was unready. The Kaiser added they would regret it if the present favourable moment were not seized. Bethmann Hollweg told the Ambassador that Austria could reckon on the support of her ally and friend Germany. The Ambassador says he assured himself in further conversation that Bethmann Hollweg, like the Kaiser, regarded immediate action against Serbia as the best and most radical solution of Austria's difficulties in the Balkans. These telegrams were discussed at the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council in Vienna on July 7, whereas all opined that war was inevitable, Tisza alone striving to prevent it.

THE PREVENTION OF DUMPING.

Cologne, Sept. 22. Mr. Knott, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who interviewed Herr Erzberger, Finance Minister, and Herr Schmidt, Minister of Economics, with regard to a proposal to establish a clearing house in Berlin to control all exports from Germany to the British Empire and imports from Britain to Germany, stated that the German Government has consented in principle to a British official controlling the licence department of the Ministry of Economics. Any unlicensed exports to Britain or imports from Britain are to be confiscated. This is to prevent the dumping of German goods in Britain. Germany, however, at present is unable to dump as stocks of manufactures in Germany are very small. Mr. Knott said the idea was that German manufacturers should make offers to some central British organisation through the Berlin clearing house and only such offers as were accepted would be allowed to leave Germany. Therefore the supply would only meet the demand and the idea of British control of the clearing house would be to see that exports did not exceed imports.

IRON-WORKERS STRIKE.

London, Sept. 22. The strike of fifty thousand iron-workers, if it lasts even for a few days, will affect several important allied trades, especially engineering and shipbuilding. It is alleged that the iron-workers by striking have broken the agreement between the engineering employers and fifty-one engineering and iron-workers Trade Unions, under which it was agreed that changes in wages in these trades should be dealt with nationally. Other Trade Unions have observed the agreement locally. The iron-workers maintain that they have acted constitutionally by giving three weeks' notice to terminate the agreement. On the other hand employers and others maintain that the agreement could not be constitutionally terminated in this manner. Several responsible labourites, including Mr. Henderson, opposed the strike and it is stated many of the rank and file are lukewarm or hostile.

THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

London, Sept. 22. It is officially stated that the Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots in Egypt and the future Government of Egypt consists of Lord Milner, chairman, Sir Kenneth Rodd, Generals Sir John Maxwell, Sir Owen Thomas and Messrs. J. A. Spender, Editor of the "Westminster Gazette" and Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

AMMUNITION PLANT PURCHASED.

Paris, Sept. 20. The Creusot Company of France has purchased the great Skoda ammunition plant.—Havas.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES TO VISIT AMERICA.

Brussels, Sept. 22. The King and Queen of Belgium and Prince Leopold have left Brussels for Ostend where they embark on the George Washington for the United States.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

New York, Sept. 22. A message from Corpus Christi, Texas, says there are now nearly 400 fatalities from the recent floods. It is feared 600 have perished.

AMERICAN STEEL-WORKERS TO STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 22. The strike of 300,000 steel workers is announced to begin on Sept. 24. The demands include an eight hour day and 8½ day week.

THE EX-KAISER.

REASONS FOR TRIAL.

Writing in the *Times* on the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser, Mr. Henry Morris says—Many must have been amazed at the quibbles, subtleties, and subterfuges—legal, socio-political, religious—of some of your correspondents, who have so ingeniously endeavoured to emancipate from trial and punishment the most execrable criminal on earth, and thus to set aside one of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and one of the principal objects of the League of Nations.

What matters it where the trial is held, so long as this most wicked culprit is brought to justice, and—because of his shameful and shameless instigation and encouragement of heinous murders, merciless robberies, barbarous outrages, and ruthless enslavement is made a warning for all time to future tyrants, whether dynastic, democratic, or demagogic?

One need not share the opinion that, "in order to vindicate the true character of the trial it would be far better for it to take place at Geneva," to condemn as rhetorical extravagance the assertion that because your leading article (according to Sir Valentine Chirol) somewhat inclines to this view it thereby gives the case of the trial very largely away. It may, indeed, be not unreasonably considered that the proper place for the trial is in the country of one of the Allies, not of one of the neutrals; that there are special political and geographical reasons against holding it in either Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, America, Japan, China, or Siam; and that there are good grounds for regarding England as the most appropriate country and London as the most convenient city in which to hold it. And if this was the deliberate opinion of the Peace Conference, was it for the British Prime Minister, under the guise of "prudential motives," to lack the moral courage to agree, or for the British nation to show moral cowardice by refusing to endorse the Premier's consent, for fear of accentuating German hatred of us? Who in his sound senses can believe that any effort on our part to conciliate the Germans will mitigate their hatred, or that anything we do or do not do will appease their wrath and soften their determination to misrepresent and malign us in the future, as in the past, in every way and on every occasion when it suits their purpose to do so?

The writings, during the war, of von Freytag-Loringhoven, Hindenburg's farewell address to his troops, the Weimar speeches on the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and the appeals of the German Officers' League on the ex-Kaiser's behalf indicate the risks run by leaving the dethroned Emperor within range of the influence of German intrigues and conspiracies.

To the argument that we shall "feed a Hohenzollern legend" and make a hero out of a martyr at the expense and to the disengagement of England if the trial takes place in London, we surely ought to pay no attention whatever.

Besides, there is little or no fear of such a transfiguration. The ex-Kaiser's character has nothing of the hero in it. He has neither the military genius, nor the capacity of leadership in battle, nor the ability for initiating schemes of civic, and commercial progress that the Hohenzollerns possessed. Again Napoleon, in spite of his ambition to obtain the hegemony of Europe, and its attendant crimes, was really a hero, and one of the greatest generals the world has produced. He personally led his armies to great victories. He was not a sneaking but an open, defiant, and self-declared foe, who freely expressed his hatred and envy of the British. The ex-Kaiser, on the other hand, never led his soldiers into action. His military career, like that of Louis XIV, consisted in being an onlooker at a siege when it was thought the place was sure to fall, and that nothing would prevent him from marching into it caparisoned in all the panoply of victory. Like a treacherous hypocrite, he accepted the hospitality of those whom, in his heart, he hated and envied; and, whilst professing the strongest attachment to this country, was conspiring against it in every quarter of the globe. Like a sneak and a coward, he deserted his troops in their defeat and ran away from his country in the moment of its disaster. How can the world possibly

HOW FRANCE DEALS WITH PROFITERS.

OFFICIAL "FAIR LIST" PRICES.

The chief thing that interests Parisians now—from the aristocrat living in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne to the working man of Saint Ouen or Belleville—is the fight against the "vie chère," or "dear living" which the Government has at last undertaken.

M. Noulets, the new Food Controller, who has already taken interesting measures, has submitted to the Council of Ministers (which approved it recently) his plans to track unscrupulous merchants and to bring food articles to reasonable prices.

An interesting new measure which has been undertaken by M. Noulets, and one which will come into force immediately, is to provide for the creation all over France of special committees in the chief towns of each department. The duty of these committees will be to fix a scale of reasonable retail prices for food articles, after allowing a profit of 15 per cent. to the merchants.

These committees will be presided over by the local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Each committee will include wholesale and retail merchants, heads of co-operative societies, and municipal councillors, who will represent the consumers.

These committees will meet on Saturdays, fixing a list of prices for the following week.

Price so fixed will not be compulsory: they will only serve as an indication for consumers and retail merchants. But these lists of offices will be given considerable publicity. They will appear in the papers, and will be posted in towns and villages. They will also be posted in all shops whose tenants ask for them; and so the authorities and the public will soon find out which shopkeepers do not wish to comply with the reasonable prices scheduled by the committees.

In Paris there will be several committees, at the head of which will be Government officials and municipal councillors. This measure will undoubtedly prove very useful for Parisians, and it is much hoped that it will mark the end of the actual scandal.

At present, prices of food articles differ most amazingly in Paris shops.

Meanwhile, the police have been given strict orders to track profiteers, and the tribunals are dealing with them more severely.

A Paris butter dealer named Pottier was fined £400 recently for selling butter at a price much over the ordinary one.

A Paris butcher who had been allowed to turn his shop into a municipal butchery, and who in consequence was supplied with meat to be sold at a lower price, was charged 16 francs for a kilogramme of veal (about 6s. a lb.). He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined £8.

regard such a poltroon as a hero or a martyr?

The impeachment of Warren Hastings has been cited as a warning against the trial. But those familiar with Macaulay's powerful essay on the subject find nothing in it to remind them of Wilhelm II. of Hohenzollern, except his resemblance to the Hindu Brahmin, the Maharajah Nuncemor, whose name is so inseparably associated with Warren Hastings' guilt and misfortune. If one attempts to imitate Macaulay's description of Nuncemor and the Bengali national character in describing the ex-Kaiser, one would say—What the horns are to the buffalo, what the paw is to the tiger, what the lie is to the intriguer and the rogue, what robbery is to the highwayman, what the stiletto is to the assassin, what the garrotte is to the tortoise, what the torpedo and the U-boat are to the Teutonic pirate, deceit, diplomacy, and war are to

Wilhelm II.

Is such a man to be let off with

out a trial? To borrow a simile from a passage in another article by Macaulay—The poisoning of an Emperor is in one sense a far more serious matter than the poisoning of a rat. But the poisoning of an Emperor by ordinary means, with ordinary symptoms requires no record in a science journal; whereas the poisoning of a rat may mark an era in chemistry. In like manner a commander who, in the moment of its disaster, deserted his troops in their defeat and ran away from his country in the moment of its disaster. How can the world possibly

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE COAL MARKET.

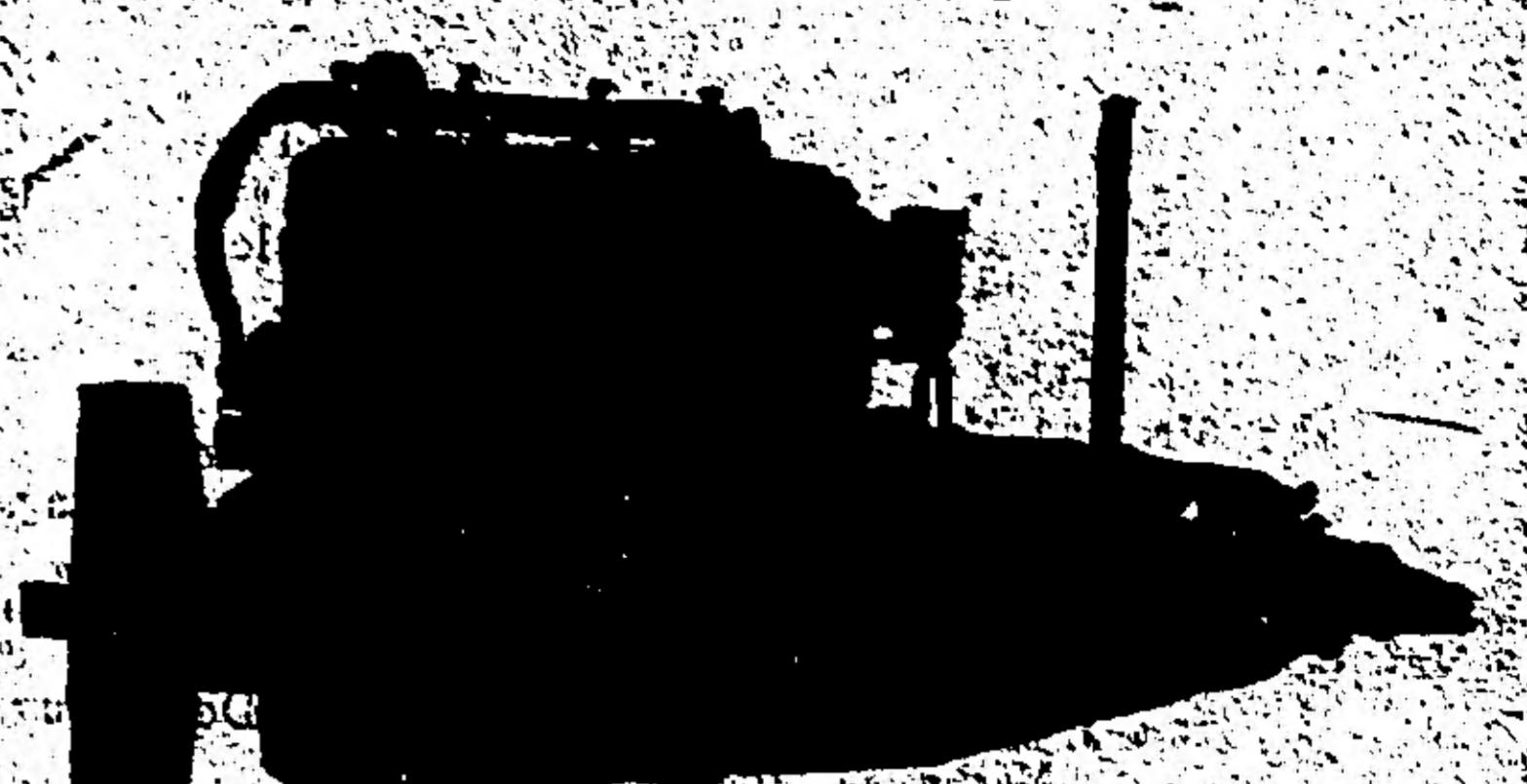
Barclay's "Bank Review" for August says in order to meet the acute shortage of coal the Shipping Controller, earlier in the month diverted several steamers formerly engaged in shipping coal to France, from this side in ballast to North Spanish ports. This relieved the congestion of colliery tonnage which had arisen: coal was for a few days in good supply for buyers able to take immediate delivery, gas coal especially being more readily obtainable for the London trade. There was, however, no break in prices. The strike on the North Eastern Railway, though now settled, held up many wagons with coal for shipment, and interfered generally with business. There is still a strong demand from all quarters, amongst the inquirers being the Norwegian State Railway for 12,500 tons of steam coal and 2,500 tons of gas coke for August and September shipment. It will be interesting to see the result of local tenders in consideration of the fact that the previous contract was secured by America at prices far above Northumbrian landings. The output continues to dwindle, and with the prospect of a further reduction as a result of the shorter hours now being worked at the pits, prices are quoted firm with an upward tendency. Coal owners, besides ordinary contract demands and official requisitioning, are experiencing keen pressure for home requirements, and merchants, especially in the prevailing state of uncertainty, show little disposition to entertain forward contracts. The Coal Controller has ordered exports to be further reduced, and there is now very little surplus for outsiders. It is reported that American coal owners are freely quoting prices in parts of Europe hitherto supplied by us. So far, they seem to have met with little success, although a fair quantity has been sold in Scandinavia and Holland; while France, hitherto largely supplied with steam coals from Newcastle and South Wales, is negotiating with the States for eight million tons owing to our inability to supply her. It is of interest to quote the following from the "Nautical Gazette" of New York—"England, as a result of the revolutionary changes in her coal industry, must face the loss of fully two-thirds of her pre-war coal export trade. That this affords a golden opportunity for American coal exporters to obtain a firm hold on markets which Great Britain has, heretofore, almost entirely dominated, hardly needs to be pointed out. The position of our shipping too, ought to be very considerably strengthened through this radical shift in the coal export situation, which will compel foreign buyers to look to us for the major part of their supplies, and which will assure vessels leaving our ports with outward cargoes to a much greater extent than formerly. The United States will, undoubtedly, profit most from this shifting in the sources of coal supplies, which may present an era of great prosperity for our coal producers." Bunker coals are in strong demand, both for British and Allied vessels and for export to coaling stations. The market for every quality of coke is stronger, with advancing prices and supplies scarce.

A MODELS IN STOCK—14 TO 40 HORSE POWER

NOTICES.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L-head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greatest degree of accessibility for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements, that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages and carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slow speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasant vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such features as bearing area, water jacket volume, and connecting rod & crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make one of unusual silence in operation.

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WEEK DAYS.

10 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Every 15 min.
10:15 a.m. 15 min.
10:30 a.m. 15 min.
10:45 a.m. 15 min.
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NIGHT CARS.
2:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 30 minutes 11:45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
12:00 midnight SUNDAYS.

12:00 a.m. 15 min. Every 15 min.
12:15 a.m. 15 min.
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3:45 a.m. 15 min.
4:00 a.m. 15 min.

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T/T Singapore 176/4
T/T Japan 170/4
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York 86
T/T Java 222
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 7.50
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4 m/s D/P 4/3/2
6 m/s L/C 4/3/6
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne 4/3/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 87 3/4
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 7.70
6 m/s Francs 7.76
Demand, Germany Nom.
Demand, New York 86 1/4
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay —
Demand, Calcutta —
Demand, Manila 179
Demand, Singapore 176 1/4
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A French Remedy for all Irritations
of the Skin and for all Diseases of the
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Thong Wa, 3428, Br., Capt. Carey, London; P. & O.

Haihong, 1270, Br., Capt. Evans, Foochow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.

Loksang, 987, Br., Capt. Simpson, Haiphong, J. M.

Peating, 1073, Br., Capt. Ritchie, Honkow Bay, B. & S.—Mooring—B 22.

Kashing, 1193, Br., Capt. Blackburn, New Chwang, B. & S.—Mooring—C 15.

Teenkai, 3219, Br., Capt. Price, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—A 3.

Hanoi, 739, Fr., Capt. Morvan, Haiphong, Laprique—Mooring—B 7.

Songma, 3434, Fr., Capt. Bertin, Haiphong, Laprique—Mooring—C 41.

Kaiping, 177, Fr., Capt. Panniro, Haiphong, Seng Kee—Mooring—C 45.

Daitoku Maru No. 5, 692, Jap., Capt. Mishima, Keelung, O. S. K.

Tamon Maru No. 1, 1226, Jap., Capt. Nishinsuga, Keelung, Y. K. K.—Mooring—B 32.

Toyo Maru, 935, Jap., Capt. Minnic, Hongkow, M. B. K.—Mooring—B 12.

Tsang Lee, 2915, Ch., Capt. Waterabe, Chefoo, Ching Koo—Mooring—C 14.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Wa Sun for K. C. Wan

Toyo Maru for Keelung

Kaiping for Haiphong

Daitoku Maru for Takao

Miyan Maru for San Francisco

Keung Lee for Shanghai

Transvaal for New York

King Edward for Shinkun

Transvaal for Foochow

King Edward for Rangoon

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U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai—Per TENYO MARU, 25th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SUYIANG, 26th Sept.

Japan—Per ITOLA, 26th Sept.

Canada, U.S.A. and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 26th Sept.

Europe, via Suez—Per IXION, 27th Sept.

Straits—Per TENSHIN MARU, 28th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 29th Sept.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Keelung—Per DAI-

TOKU MARU No. 5, 25th Sept.

Sept., 8 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 25th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 25th Sept., 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per OLEG, 25th Sept., 4 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 25th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 25th Sept., 5 p.m.

Amoy—Per VAN WAER-

WLIJK, 2nd Oct., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 26th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 26th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippines—Per YUEN-

SANG, 26th Sept., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 26th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 27th Sept., 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

CHENAN, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 27th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Strait, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per ITOLA, 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keeleung—Per HOTEN, M., 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUYIANG, 30th Sept., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe—VIA SUEZ—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 26th Sept.

Europe, via Suez—Per IXION, 27th Sept.

Straits—Per TENSHIN MARU, 28th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 29th Sept.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe—VIA SUEZ—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 26th Sept.

Europe, via Suez—Per IXION, 27th Sept.

Straits—Per TENSHIN MARU, 28th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 29th Sept.

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